FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Late and Important from India.

Defeat of the Rebels at Alumbagh.

Preparations for the Final Attack on Lucknow.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Co-Operation of the American Commissioner with England and France.

Decline in Cotton and Depression in Consols.

The New-York Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

$1,352,212 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Endorsement by the Legislature of the Kansas Policy of the Administration.

DECISION IN THE FREMONT MINING CASE.

Interesting from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of March, arrived at this port yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer arrived out at Liverpool at 9½ on the morning of the 30th ult.

The mail steamer *New-York* arrived at Glasgow on the 27th.

Two new regular steamers to run between this port and Liverpool have been built, the first of which, the *Adriatic*, arrived at the dock yard from the Clyde. The service of this line is to be a fortnightly one.

The English papers were generally engaged in criticising the bill introducing the Government of India; and the new project was, in a majority of cases, regarded as impracticable.

Parliament was not in session, having adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Mazzini had published a lengthy manifesto in the *London Morning Advertiser*. He addresses his remarks to the EMPEROR NAPOLEON. Another lengthy address, by MAZZINI, to the Genoese Judges, had also found its way into print.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had received a letter from the Admiralty announcing that, in conformity with the request of the Company, the Agamemnon should be immediately commissioned and commanded by a captain; and, also, that two other vessels should be attached to the Agamemnon for the special service on which she is to be employed.

The appeal of the owners of the American ship *Carlyle*, against the verdict of the Court of Admiralty for having caused the loss of the bark *Gracie's Pet* by collision off Holyhead in July last, had been heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the finding of the lower Court was reversed—judgment being pronounced in favor of the *Carlyle*.

A fire had occurred in Gilbert-street, London, entailing the loss of fifteen lives. The parties were asleep in the house at the time, and their escape was cut off by the rapid progress of the flames.

At the Liverpool Police Court, eighteen men of color, composing the crew of the ship *Gertrude*, were brought up, charged with mutinous and disobedient conduct during the voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool. Eight of the men were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The cotton mill of Messrs. LEWIS and EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Manchester, had been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £100,000, and throwing 500 hands out of employment.

It now appears that ABBASS, about whose surrender some of our City journals have been making so much ado, has not been in this City at all but is in England. A friend, writing on his behalf, protests his entire innocence of the crime laid to his charge. It is not easy, however, to reconcile this assertion with his own letter brought out upon the trial of BARRAS, in London, and which we have already published.

PRADIER was not expected to leave Paris for London until after Easter.

The Governor, of Manila, was to be suspended on account of his political views.

Several persons had been sentenced to fine and imprisonment at Ruffec, France, for attending an orgeat political meeting which was held contrary to law.

A meeting of several industrial bankers, railway directors and others, had been held at the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, to consider the best mode of averting public credit. The recommendations involved merely some changes in the conduct of the Bourse.

It was rumored that the Emperor would again pay a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne this Summer.

The persons lately arrested and sent to Sambeosa under the new penal code, are, it is said, divided into three classes, and those of the third class are to be permitted to return to France after two months' confinement in the penitentiary at Sambeosa.

The trade accounts received from the Departments are still unfavorable, and the shipping interests were suffering severely. Some commercial orders had been received from the United States, but in a much smaller proportion than in former years.

The weather continued most favorable for the crops, and Wheat had a declining tendency.

The London *Morning Post* denies a rumor that PERSIGNY had been appointed Minister of State.

The *Nord* says that military preparations were being urgently pressed on in all the great ports of France.

The Paris Bourse had exhibited much firmness, and the funds had reached the highest point attained for some time.

Cabinet Councils were being held daily at the Tuileries, presided over by the Emperor, to consider the prevailing depression, and a doubtful report was current that an approach to free-trade was to be made forthwith.

The trial of the rioters at Chalons was expected to lead to some serious disclosures relative to secret societies.

The story taken out by the *America* that the Spanish Government had presented a project of law abolishing Slavery in all the Spanish Territories is not confirmed, and is supposed to be unfounded. It appeared as a telegraphic dispatch in the Brussels *Nord*.

The Government of Baden has refused to admit the new Consulate which the French Government desired to establish there. The Federal Government transmitted the refusal in a dispatch to Paris.

The *Augsburg Gazette* censures very severely the recent policy of the French Government, which seems indeed to have given general dissatisfaction in Germany.

The new French passport system has been extended to Saxony. Every Saxon wishing to travel in FRANCE, must procure a passport from the French Legation at DRESDEN or from the Consulate at Leipsic.

There is considerable domestic agitation in Russia. The reduction of the army has caused great discontent among the retired officers, many of whom have applied for civil employment. It is said that the Emperor meets with secret opposition to his great plan for the abolition of serfdom,—but, it is added:

"The lower classes are perfectly well aware of what is going on, and any great owner of souls who might openly oppose the measure would be in imminent danger of being treated by them as the landed proprietors in Galicia were treated by their peasants in 1846."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the ancient animosity between the French and the Austrians is reviving, and the latter seem to be impressed with the conviction that they will soon be called on to maintain their position in Italy at the point of the sword.

The Danish Ministry having made a Cabinet question of the measure respecting the fortification of Copenhagen, the Supreme Council had definitely accepted the project.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Investment of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—Defeat of the Rebels by Sir James Outram—Singular Revelations on the Trial of the King of Delhi.

The Bombay mails of the 9th of March had arrived at Suez, whence we have the following intelligence by telegraph:

The news from Lucknow is down to the 6th of March.

On the 1st of March Sir COLIN CAMPBELL reached Alumbagh, and pushed on a heavy force to the Dilkoosha Gardens, within a mile of Lucknow.

Sir JAMES OUTRAM was attacked at the Alumbagh by a large force of the enemy, on the 21st of February and again on the 24th. On both occasions the rebels were defeated with heavy slaughter, and without loss by the British.

On the 6th of March, OUTRAM, with 4,000 men and thirty guns, crossed the Goomtee and took up a position within range on the eastern side of Lucknow. He was immediately attacked, but repulsed the enemy.

Gen. FRANKS had joined the Commander-in-Chief with a column from Goruckpore 4,000 strong.

The Army before Lucknow is stated to amount to 59,000 men, with 10,000 Cavalry and 120 guns.

The general attack was expected to be commenced about the 10th of March. The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen, are reported to be alive and well treated.

The columns of Generals ROSS and WETHERALL were advancing on the Thanut and Allahabad so as to be in a position to intercept the insurgents in those directions.

Gen. FRANKS's column had a brilliant engagement with large masses of rebels near Shahdara, in which 2,000 of the latter were killed or wounded, and 27 their guns were taken.

Some disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country, in Nawgul Waree, and Malatar.

The Punjab was perfectly quiet.

The Bombay markets were very active. Imports in great demand.

Money continued easy. Freights to Liverpool 41 @41 10s.

The *Times* has commenced the publication of letters from its special correspondent in India, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, who dates from the camp of the Commander-in-Chief.

Further telegrams, via Malta, state that the intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph comes down to the 9th of March.

The rebels had erected a strong line of defence along the canal, which would require siege artillery. They were alarmed, but likely to fight, although one party was anxious to treat.

The defeat of the rebels, with heavy losses, on this side, is reported at various points.

The report that the Ex-King of Delhi had been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life was erroneous. His trial had not been completed.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23d of February, says:

"The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted fourteen days. It is a strange business. The King seated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence without attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approaches. I inclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:

First.—The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE, who moreover was warned by JOHN EVANSON, Christian Rissildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir THEOPHILUS thought the matter one of no importance.

Second.—A paper was produced, addressed to Mr. COLVIN by MOHAMMED DERVISH, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. COLVIN treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third.—The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal Family, and by means of the Khoosburdars, his special personal guard.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Co-operation of the United States and Russia with France and England—The Projected Expedition Against Pekin—Reopening of the Trade with Canton.

Canton (Feb. 15) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

Having done with Canton, I may now recur to the questions of general policy. Upon these I have much news to tell which may be curtly told.

In a former letter I suggested the possibility that the early Spring might see all the great civilized Powers in cooperation. This has happened. England, France, America and Russia are now in cordial accord.

Ten days ago the American and Russian Embassies were settled at Macao, doing nothing.

Soon after the intention of raising the blockade was announced it became known that Mr. REED had made preparations for departure northwards, and it was suggested that his object was to be out of the way while points of difficulty arose, and to allow them to fructify during his absence. Again, a little while, and they who were curious in watching symptoms noted that the Hon. F. BRUCE, the Secretary to the Embassy, was absent. It was not difficult to learn that he and the French Secretary to the Embassy proceeded in a gun-boat to Macao, and had an interview with Count PUTIATIN, then, finding that Mr. REED had left and was already so far on his way as Hong Kong, started for Hong Kong, and after seeing the American Minister, returned to Lord ELGIN at Canton. Following up this chain of public incidents—which were known, or might have been known, to every man in the fleet—we saw that after this interview Mr. REED immediately returned to Macao and set his house in order, gave up all thoughts of his immediate journey northwards, sent the *Minnesota* up the river as far as she could safely go, and went on to Canton in the *Antelope* (a steamer of light draught which he has hired) and visited Lord ELGIN on board the *Furious*.

About the same time a special courier arrived from Count PUTIATIN, and great activity was observable in the Russian Embassy.

All these little facts, patent to the eyes of all the world except to the lazy quid-ounces of Hong Kong—who find it easier to invent some ridiculous "shave" than to observe what is passing under their noses—showed that some unity of action had been agreed upon, and set some of us inquiring.

I have great reason to believe that the overtures made by Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were at once frankly and cordially accepted by the representatives both of America and Russia, and that every act yet done by the belligerent allies, is now adopted and approved by the two hitherto neutral Powers. I believe it has been agreed between the four Powers that they shall proceed in the first instance to Shanghae, and there, if possible, make one general treaty. If the Court of Pekin should remain unimpressed by the union of the four first-class Powers of the world, reinforcements are coming out. Russia will not be long represented by a single ship; America is sending; France has vessels on their way; and England, if she is to keep the lead which she has so worthily assumed and hitherto so wisely maintained, will also strengthen her force. It is, however, to be hoped that no further act of conquest will be required. Each of the four Powers has, as I understand, sent to Pekin a general statement of grievances and demands. Mr. OLIPHANT, Lord ELGIN's Private Secretary, left Hong Kong, yesterday, in the *Forbesia* for Shanghae; whether the Russian and American dispatches went by the same steamer I have not heard; but that they are gone, or immediately about to go, is undoubted. I think it will be found that the four Powers, in these communications, invite the Emperor to send to Shanghae a Minister of high rank, properly accredited, to treat for a new treaty on the basis of free transit throughout China, under proper protection from Chinese authority, permanent diplomatic relations at Pekin, unrestricted commerce, and indemnity for losses and expenses incurred.

The result of these communications it would be very rash to attempt to predict, but it is comfortable to know that we are now acting, not as a single State, but in concurrence with all the civilization of the world. It is the end only which can crown the work, and I offer no unreserved congratulations until I see the treaty; but hitherto Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS have certainly done well—our diplomatists have been as fully up to their work as our sailors and soldiers.

Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS will go north in about three weeks. The Count PUTIATIN goes almost immediately—for his little steamer will have a long struggle against the monsoon. Mr. REED goes to Manila, to pass the interval between the present date and the time when he must proceed to the rendezvous at Shanghae.

The *Inflexible*, with YEH on board, is gone down to Hong Kong, and is preparing to proceed with that Mandarin—who is now the prisoner of the four great Powers—to Calcutta.

Notwithstanding all the work which we have upon our hands in India and elsewhere, the position which England holds in this movement of the civilization of the West against the barbarism of the East is worthy of her history.

REOPENING OF TRADE.

Passing from the men of war to the men of peace, we approach the question of the reopening of the trade of this city. In my last letter I mentioned the contradictory opinions existing upon this subject, and the interests wherein those opinions had their origin. Soon after it was dispatched, I had an opportunity of seeing HOWQUA at his own house. The principal Chinese merchants were present, and I was surprised at the finesse with which they all peak English. HOWQUA stands upon his dignity—or upon the advantage it gives him—and replies only through his linguist; but it is evident that he quite understands all that passes.

It was a point with the English merchants to know—first, whether the Canton merchants were prepared to trade, and, if so, secondly, what stock they had on hand. After a long time spent in questioning and answering, in discussing sponge-cakes and sweetmeats, and *par fas avenir*, a list was produced of the teas in stock, and, making allowance for the somewhat elastic quantity of a Chinese "chop," we estimated the amount at twenty-six millions of pounds, all, as we were assured, good sound teas, ready for immediate delivery. There is a still larger quantity ready to come down. The Chinese, as sellers, are not likely to overestimate the extent of their stock in hand; but, upon talking this matter over with the English merchants, they appear inclined to disbelieve both the amount and the quality of the stock in hand. They say that what the Chinese have are chiefly those of previous seasons. I am at all times unwilling to state facts which may influence present markets, for these are subjects on which I am peculiarly liable to be misinformed, and am without that knowledge of the details of Chinese commerce which would enable me to form confidence in deciding between conflicting statements. I confine myself, therefore, to reporting the assertions on either side.

Upon the general question of trading the Chinese merchants assembled at HOWQUA's spoke to think that, upon the authority of PEH-KWEI's proclamation, they might recommence their business. "More better make that trade pigeon all one fashion—that Western pigeon all one fashion." The only difficulty they had was upon the subject of duties. They thought that the allies collected duties PEH-KWEI's only inducement to open their trade would be taken away, and that trade could not exist.

Lord ELGIN decided this matter as they wished. It was found upon consideration that the difficulties in the way of collecting the duties ourselves were insuperable. Multitudes of internal questions would arise, and as the correspondence between Mr. REED and YEH had never been a great assent to exactness, it was known that a very slight infraction would be eagerly laid hold of. Whenever this correspondence shall be made public you will find that it is precisely what I desired it to be at the time—possibly when Lord ELGIN might have been quite ignorant of its existence or purport—*that the American approached the Mandarin armed with scrutiny, offering him the protection of his ship out of that fog which, &c., and that the Mandarin met his offers with a curt snubbing and most mortifying contempt.* However, the attitude of the Americans and the necessities of the Chinese Government are the evident considerations which indicated the allies' Powers to restore the trade upon its old footing, leaving all money matters to be considered hereafter as an imperial question.

HORRIBLE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE PRISONS—SPECIMENS OF LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

From the London Times.

CANTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—Two days were occupied in visiting the prisons. A proclamation had been extorted from PEH-KWEI, giving general amnesty to all who were amenable to punishment for having held commerce with the foreigners. It was the duty of the three allied Commissioners to ascertain that this amnesty was fully carried out. In the first prison we found a Portuguese boy, a Portuguese man, and the Coolie who had acted as verger at the church attached to the factories. At the end of our second day's labor we returned to the yamun with 50 prisoners and 2 Mandarins—head gaolers—in our custody.

I approach with reluctance the task of telling what we saw in these places, and shall dismiss the topic as briefly as I can. It is not, however, sufficient to say that all the inmates were squalid and half starved, swarming with vermin and covered with skin diseases. This condition is common to all the Canton jails, and to all their inmates. But there are horrors which one mind cannot convey to another, and such we saw again during those two days.

A Chinese jail is a group of small yards inclosed by no general outer wall (except in one instance.) Around this yard, and dens like it, in which we confine wild beasts. The bars are not of iron, but of double rows of very thick bamboo, so close together that the interior is too dark to be readily seen into from without. The ordinary prisoners are allowed to remain in the yard during the day. Their ankles are fettered together by heavy rings of iron and a short chain, and they generally also wear similar fetters on their wrists. The low-roofed dens are so easily climbed that when the prisoners are let out into the yard the jailors must trust to their fetters alone for security. The places all stink like the monkey-house of a menagerie.

We were examining one of the yards of the second prison, and Lord ELGIN, who is seldom absent when any work is doing, was one of the spectators. As it was broad daylight the dens were supposed to be empty. Some one thought he heard a low moan in one of them, and advanced to the bars to listen. He recoiled as if a blast from a furnace had rushed out upon him. Never were human senses assailed by a more horrible stream of pestilence. The jailors were ordered to open that place, and refusing, as a Chinaman always at first refuses, were given over to the rough handling of the soldiers, who were told to make them. No sooner were hands laid upon the jailors than the stifled moan became a wail, and the wail became a concourse of low weakly muttered groans. So soon as the double doors could be opened several of us went into the place. The thick air we could only be endured for a moment, but the spectacle was not one to look long at. A corpse lay at the bottom of the den, the breasts, the only fleshy parts, gnawed and eaten away by rats. Around it and upon it was a festering mass of humanity still alive. The Mandarin jailor, who seemed to wonder what all the excitement was about, was compelled to have the poor creatures drawn forth, and no man who saw that sight will ever forget it. They were skeletons, not men. You could only believe that there was blood in their bodies by seeing it clotted upon their undressed wounds. As they were borne out one after the other, and laid upon the pavement of the yard, each seemed more horrible than the last. They were too far gone to shriek, although the agony must have been great, the heavy irons pressing upon their raw, lank shins as the jailors lugged them not too tenderly along. They had been beaten into this state, perhaps long ago, by the heavy bamboo, and had been thrown into this den to rot. Their crime was that they had attempted to escape. Hideous and loathsome, however, as was the sight of their foul wounds, their filthy rags, and their emaciated bodies, it was not so distressing as the indescribable *expression* of their eyes; the horror of that look of fierce agony fixed us like a fascination. As the dislocated wretches writhed upon the ground, tears rolled down the cheeks of the soldiers of the escort, who stood in rank near them. A gigantic French sergeant, who had the little Mandarin in custody, gesticulated with *his bayonet* so fiercely that we were afraid he would kill him. We did not then know that the single word which the poor creatures were trying to utter was "hunger," or that that dreadful starting of the eyeball was the look of famine. Some of them had been without food for four days. When they had, for there is a well in the yard, and their fellow prisoners had supplied them, but cries for food were answered only by the bamboo. Alas! it was not till the next morning that we found this out; for although we took some away, we left others there that night. Since the commencement of this year 15 men have died in that cell. Some of those who were standing by me asked: "How will you ever be able to tell this to the English people?" I believe that no description could lead the imagination to a full conception of what we saw in that Canton prison. I have not attempted to do more than dot a faint outline of the truth; and when I have read what I have written, feel how feeble and forceless is the image upon paper when compared with the scene upon my memory.

This was the worst of the dens we opened, but there were many others which fell but few degrees below it in their horrors. There was not one of the 6,000 prisoners we saw whose appearance before any assemblage of Englishmen would not have aroused cries of indignation. "*Quelle société*," exclaimed Captain MARJORIBANKS, as in the first yard we visited he saw a little boy confined here because he was the son of a rebel, "*Quelle société pour un enfant de quatorze ans!*" Alas! we saw many, many such cases in our after experience. In one of the dens of the Poon-yu, the door of which was open, some one pointed attention to a very child—rather an intelligent-looking child—who was squat upon a board, and laughing at the novel scene taking place before him. We beckoned to him, but he did not come. We went up to him, and found he could not move. His little legs were ironed together; they had been so for several months, and were now paralyzed and useless. This child of ten years of age had been placed here, charged with stealing from other children. We took him away.

It was not until our second day's search that we were able to discover the prison in which Europeans had been confined. Threats and a night in the guard-house at last forced the discovery from the Mandarin, or jail inspector, in our custody. It is called the Koon Khan, is in the eastern port of the city, and is distinguishable from the others only in that it is surrounded by a high brick wall. Nearly the whole of our second day passed in this place. It has only one yard, and in this the prisoners are not allowed to come. There is a loft house at one end of the court; for, of course, the Chinese mix up their religion with their tyranny. The finest sentiments, such as "The misery of to-day may be the happiness of to-morrow," "Confess your crimes, and thank the magistrate who purges you of them," "May we share in the mercy of the Emperor," are carved in faded golden characters over every den of every prison. Opening from this yard are four rooms, each containing four dens. The hardest and most malignant face I ever saw is that of the chief jailor of this prison. The prisoners could not be brought to look upon him, and when he was present could not be induced to say that he was a jailor at all, or that they had ever seen him before. But when he was removed they always recounted their first story. The other jailors only starve and ill-treat us, but that man eats our flesh."

How, step by step, we followed up our inquiries, and how we could detect liars and silence for a time and at last ferret out, which was often lost and refound, would be too long to tell. Mr. PARKES conducted this business with a vigor and intelligence that cannot be over-estimated. At first they had never heard of a Foreigner; then a heavy heat on the ears administered by one of the orderlies, in punishment for a threat to a prisoner, produced a recollection of one European prisoner. Then the jailors were roughly handled in sight of the prisoners, and together with the mandarin were taken out in custody of the soldiers. Gradually the prisoners began to give evidence to what we said, that we were now the Mandarins of Canton, and came to protect them if they spoke out. One produced a monkey-jacket from his sleeping-place at the back of the den; another had an old jersey; all of them soon had stories to tell. Many of the prisoners had been inmates of the prison for many years, and upon reference to the books we found the names of those originally placed here for very trifling crimes. Old stories got mixed up with new; the difficulties of Chinese dialects come into play, and we often fancied we were unraveling some sanguinary iniquity of yester day, when we found at last that it was two or three, or even ten years old. It is only by small degrees that the collated evidences of these vermin-bitten witnesses are made to assume some form and consistency. It appears at last almost certain that six Chinese were beheaded last night, their fate being in all probability precipitated by our visit to the other prisons. It also appears quite certain that within a period dating from the commencement of the present troubles two Europeans, two Frenchmen, and four Englishmen have found their death in these dreadful dens. Many different prisoners examined separately deposed to this fact, and almost to the same details. The European victims were kept here for several months, herding with the Chinese, eating of that same black mess of rice which looks and smells like a bucket of grains cast forth from a brewery. When their time came—probably the time necessary for a reply from Pekin—*the jailor held their heads back while poison was poured down their throats.* The prisoners recollected two who threw up the poison, and they were strangled. We asked how they knew it was poison. There was no doubt on this score. It is a curious circumstance, illustrative of the prostrate stab of terror that exists here, that the jailoris fowls scratch about untouched among all the famishing men within the Canton prisons, and feed upon the vermin. It was remarked that the fowls fed upon the vomit of these two Europeans, and died.

Only two of these prisoners had excited much sympathy among the Chinese. One of them was a sailor, who spoke the language, adapted himself to their habits, and told them stories. He was cheerful, or pretended to be cheerful, at first; but in a short time he grew sick, and cried and spoke of his friends far away. Even the Chinese were sorry when his time came, and when the jailors poisoned him. There was another, an old white-bearded man, who was there some months. He spoke only a few words of Chinese, but the Chinese veneration for age came to his aid, and they pitied him also.

Some of us thought that this must have been poor COOPER, the owner of the docks at Whampoa, who, probably mistaken for COOPER, the engineer officer, was kidnapped from his chop-boat, lying within 100 yards of the *Sybille*. His wife and daughter were on board with him. A sampan came alongside with a letter. While he leant forward to take it he was drawn into the sampan, and he was away up a creek before the alarm could be given and a boat lowered from the man-of-war.

The others, we were told, were not favorites. They could not speak, they held themselves aloof. If two of them happened to be in prison at the same time they conversed together. If there was only one, he either fought with the jailors or sat alone covering his face with his hands.

It is, I suppose, contrary to our principles and policy, and the custom of civilized nations, when a city has been taken by assault to punish these acts; but we stretched a point. We carried away the principal jailor and the secretary—two terrible ruffians, the head and the hand of this iniquity; and we also carried away the prisoners who had given us trustworthy information, but we only took them as witnesses, and lodged them in our guard-house.

On the night of the second day the three Commissioners sought an interview with PEH-KWEI, gave him a hint of what they had discovered, and produced the fettered and paralyzed child to show that there were instances of unnecessary severity in the prisons under his control. The Lieutenant-Governor, far from being moved by this spectacle, drew, or affected to fly, into a towering passion; Mr. PARKES was beat upon persecuting him—poor PEH-KWEI—what right had we in his prisons? What was it to us how he dealt with his own people? Were we prepared to open all the prisons in Canton? It was a breach of faith to go into those prisons without notice to him. He would write immediately to Lord ELGIN—Mr. PARKES' manner was most discourteous—and so on. Meanwhile Lord ELGIN had seen, and has acted. PEH-KWEI has been told that were Christian Power has means to stop these things they cannot be permitted. The Chinaman, as usual, blusters, exclaims that he is oppressed, and yields. A hospital is marked out, and the prisons are to be visited. The prayers which our countrymen sent heavenwards from these dungeons, that their countrymen might some day avenge them, will probably be unanswered; but so long as we are in possession of Canton the Chinese themselves will benefit by what we have seen. When we retire things will, of course, resume their ordinary routine, for it is only by the *present system* that *these* prisons can be supported. A Chinese magistrate obtains only a nominal salary, and he has to employ 1,000 sub-officials, and to make a large fortune in three years. This can only be done by extortion and starvation.

Nothing can be more orderly than the books of these prisons, nothing can be more just and beneficent than the rules laid down for their governance. In some countries words represent facts, but this is never the case in China. The practice is as I have faintly sketched it.

Enlistment of Africans, and Fugitive Slaves in Canada, for the India Service.

From the London Times, March 25.

On Monday evening the rumor was widely disseminated that two officers whose names were mentioned were to start on Tuesday for Accra, on the Gold Coast, *in order to recruit Negroes for service in India.* It was a startling report, and Lord BROUGHAM, who has now for more than fifty years been the untiring advocate of the colored races, might well be excused if he, seeing how short the time was, ventured to put a question to the Government on the subject. Nothing could be more conclusive than the answer he received. Lord DERBY interrupted Lord BROUGHAM to tell him *there was nothing of the kind.* He had never heard of the report till Lord BROUGHAM mentioned it. Lord HARDINGE added his assurance that the War Department knew nothing of the report to which he had referred. It had, he believed, no foundation in fact. The force of contradiction could no further go. Lord BROUGHAM could only rejoice that he had been misinformed, and those who listened to the conversation must have wondered as they went home, at the credulity which could have believed, and the roguery which could have propagated so baseless a rumor.

But the morrow saw another scene. What sweet confidence took place between the Premier and the President we know not—but the result was that Lord ELLENBOROUGH opened the proceedings of the Lords on Tuesday by *formally denying everything that his colleagues had asserted, stating that there was a plan for enlisting "Kroomen" on the West Coast of Africa, that officers were to have started that very day to carry it out, and also stating, what is stranger still, that there had been no concealment about the matter.* Till within 24 hours of the time when the officers were to start the Premier and the Secretary for the War, as we see, knew nothing about it. In fact, it was quite plain that they never would have heard of it at all had it not been for Lord BROUGHAM'S question in the House of Lords. That is the plain and obvious inference from the facts. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, however, gives a different version. It was found, he says, that the enlisting of Negroes for the Indian service made an alteration in the English Mutiny Act necessary; that Act could not be altered on the third reading, and so the plan was given up.

We apprehend that Lord DERBY must feel very much like those ancient warriors who were accustomed to rely on elephants as their surest auxiliary in battle. The aspect of the animal was terrible, his advance overwhelming, and his skin almost impenetrable; but he was wild, capricious and uncertain, more formidable to friends than foes, more likely to turn and trample under foot those who drove than those who steadily confronted him. The result was, that with all *their merits great warriors came to the conclusion* that it was better to do without elephants altogether.

Best to return from the elephant to the Earl. Will Lord DERBY and Lord HARDINGE deny with equal confidence *that it has ever been in contemplation to seek for recruits in Canada among the fugitive slaves from the United States?* Or will they assert that there also "Kroomen" only were sought for? Or will they condescend yet further, and inform us how many letters or dispatches Lord ELLENBOROUGH has already been obliged to withdraw, and whether it be true that one of these consisted of a letter in the Queen's name, ignoring the very existence of the East India Company, addressed to the Maharajah of Gwalior, announcing Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S accession to the sovereignty of India in terms of Oriental magnificence, before which even the glowing diffyrambics of the Somnauth proclamation are pale and inadequate? Did these things also require an alteration in the Mutiny bill, or will it be said of them also that there is nothing of the kind? Certainly, unless these matters can be made to bear a different complexion from *as* which they assume at present, no time should be lost in passing an India bill, *to provide the ground and reason of Conservatism with as large a number of new* consciences as possible. There may not be wisdom in a multitude of counselors, but there may, perhaps, be an absence of frantic precipitation and headstrong folly.

News from Australia.

The Australian mail steamer arrived at Galle on the 20th March, with dates from Sydney to Feb. 13, and Melbourne Feb. 15, and gold valued at £158,674.

The shipment of gold to England by sailing vessels since the departure of the previous mail amounted to about 116,000 ounces.

Exchange on England at 60 days' sight was 2 per cent.

The import markets continued with large stocks. Wool and tallow the transactions had been unimportant.

Business at Sydney was dull. Discount for the time over four months had been raised to 8 per cent.

The Parliamentary elections in New South Wales were progressing.

The Reform Bill was making progress in the Lower House of Victoria.

News from Cape of Good Hope.

We have dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 9th of February, but the news is unimportant.

An American man-of-war (name not mentioned) was at the Cape.

The Fiscal Balance.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily London News, (City edition) March 31.

The Stock Exchange remains extremely dull, the tendency to-day was rather towards depression. The funds closed ¼ @ ⅜ cent. lower than yesterday. The opposition to the India Bill is considered to imperil the stability of the Cabinet. Add to this the Indian loan hangs in suspense, and the aspect of politics in France excites daily discussion. Of the various Stock Exchange markets, that for English railway shares exhibits chief depression. The failure off in the traffic of most of the lines in the northern and midland counties completely discourages operations for higher prices; but a most unfavorable impression is likewise produced by the continuance of the reckless competition between the London and Northwestern, and Great Northern Companies. In the discount market, the demand was rather more active to-day. The 4th of the month is drawing near, and some heavy railway calls are falling due. The rate in the open market, however, does not exceed 2¼ to 2¼ per cent. for first-class bills, and the applications at the Bank present no increase whatever. At the Bank to-day there were no bullion operations of importance. The foreign Exchanges this afternoon showed undiminished firmness. Rather higher rates were established for bills on Holland and Belgium, and 3 months' paper on Paris.

From the Times City Article, March 31.

The funds opened to-day at the slight improvement which occurred after regular hours last evening on the receipt of better prices from Paris, but the market was subsequently dull. On the Paris Bourse, to-day, a reaction of about ¼ per cent. on the 3 per cent. Rentes.

LEGISLATING FOR INDIA.

The *Daily News* says that the partisans of the late Ministry are proclaiming the approaching rejection of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S India bill, and the return to office of Lord PALMERSTON consequent on the subsequent resignation of the authors of Bill No. 2 for India. Both bills have their good and bad points. The *Daily News* recommends that they should be remitted to a Select Committee, with instructions to retain that part of Lord PALMERSTON'S bill which delegates the Governors of India to a President and a real Council, to enlarge the Council to the number proposed in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S bill, to adopt the elective principle embodied in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S bill, with an improved constituency, to retain the provisions in Lord PALMERSTON'S bill for insuring the presence of official representation of the Council of India in the House of Commons, to make whatever amendments on this combination of the best parts of both measures may appear to the said Committee advisable.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The *Times* optimizes a financial article which has appeared from a competent source in the *Economist*. A review of facts dissipates at once the idea of a present deficiency in the Imperial Exchequer. The customs for the year are not likely to fall short of the estimate. They may possibly exceed it. The excise is expected to exceed the estimate by half a million. On the other heads there is the same cheerful prospect, but there does arise a very grave question: What is to be done for the deficit of year? On April, 1859, we are threatened with a deficiency—a difference between revenues and expenditure to the amount of £3,000,000. How will Mr. DISRAELI propose to make all ends meet on April 5, 1859? It was he who, assisted by all the obstructive and destructive politicians in the House, compelled the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw his budget last year and confine his calculations to the year which ends next week. It is rather remarkable he should now have to encounter the difficulty arising from out this manœuvre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* says the probabilities are, that in order to give three days' relaxation, the Stock Exchange will be closed, and that the attendants, also, at the transfer office in the Bank of England, will be merely nominal. It will not be practicable to close the banking-houses earlier than usual, since Saturday will be the 3d of the month; all the payments maturing on the 4th will then have to be met.

One of the journals of the 31st ult. displays in huge type an announcement, headed possible concentration of the French fleet in the English Channel. The statement originates in a Brussels paper. The squadron of Brest will unite with that of Toulon at Cherbourg, in honor of the Emperor's visit on the inauguration of the railway next July. The Belgian paper is careful to state that the naval display will not take place unless the good feeling between France and England is completely re-established.

Queen VICTORIA and the Prince Consort will probably visit Berlin, before the prorogation of Parliament.

General DUVAL, aid-de-camp of his Excellency, the Duke of MALAKOFF, arrived in London last evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 31.

COTTON—The market has been very freely supplied, and with a limited demand, prices, which are very irregular, have given way ⅛@⅛d. P lb., since the departure of the *America*. The sales of the past three days foot up 31,000 bales, including about 5,000 to speculators and exporters, mostly to the latter. The market closes quiet, and with a drooping tendency.

At Manchester the market continued to droop, and still lower prices prevailed.

BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very quiet market. Flour neglected and quotations nominal; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.@23s.; Western, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, *old* the North, 23s.@25d.; *old* New-Orleans, 24s.@27s. Wheat in very limited demand, and, in the absence of transactions, nominally unchanged; French offered at a decline of 2d.; Red Western, 6s.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn in limited demand, and very freely offered, at 33s. 6d.@34s. for all kinds. There will be no other Corn market held before the departure of the *Africa*, owing to Friday (Good Friday) being observed as a holiday. MESSRS. WAKEFIELD & NASH report a decline of 6d. P barrel on Flour.

PROVISIONS—Beef inactive and nominally unchanged. Pork—A little more doing at 70s. for prime lots. Bacon in limited demand at former rates. Lard more inquired for at 50s. for good. Tallow dull and 1s. lower.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots at 32s. 0d. Sugars quiet and flat. Coffee steady, but inactive. Rice without improvement. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders demanding 45s. Rosin steady, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for Common. Quercitron Bark dull: Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 0d.@8s. Clover-seed selling in retail at 46s.@48s. for the finest new.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR in large supply and prices rather lower. Breadstuffs dull. WHEAT declined 1s.@2s., and FLOUR 1s. COTTON firm. TEA in fair demand at firm rates. RICE quiet at low rates. TALLOW dull and easier; P. Y. C. 54s. 3d. on the spot. LINSEED OIL 30s. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 55s. 6d. SALTPETRE dull and rather cheaper.

BURNING A MAN ON A HOT STOVE.—WILLIAM DE GOLIA, an Italian, *residing at No. 9 Centre Market* Place, was violently assaulted and beaten on Sunday *morning*, by two Irishmen named MICHAEL FOLEY and PATRICK MCNULLY. After the two men had satisfied themselves with beating their victim, they held him several minutes on the top of a hot stove, burning him so severely that he is not expected to survive. The wretches were arrested and taken before a police magistrate and detained for examination, while the subject of their barbarity was taken to the City Hospital.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 13.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 461, 925, 976, 993, 1003, 153, 89, 1006, 985, 522, 83, 1062, 1064, 1065, 1068. *Part II.*—1066, 1069, 1070, 1071½, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1080, 1081, 1082, 350.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 273, 151, 940, 214, 264, 268, 272, 276, 261, 1026

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as organist in some church; salary not so much an object as a good field for practice. Address ORGANIST, box 1,574 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as porter in a wholesale or retail store; can give good reference. Address PORTER, box 1,574 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS to do light housework; one to cook and the other to wash and iron; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 134 Mott-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 134 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK AND washer and ironer; is a very pleasant girl; with the best of city reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 134 Mott-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiting on a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 134 Mott-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 134 Mott-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 134 Mott-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiting on a small family

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1858.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, on the 31st ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, four days later intelligence than previously received.

In England the journals are discussing the probable action of Parliament on the bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli, for the improvement of the Government of India. The scheme proposed is generally believed to be impracticable, and the Government will probably be compelled to withdraw it. It will probably be the cause of the overthrow of the Derby Ministry. From France no news of importance has been received, that previously reported, that a conspiracy was on foot in Spain to abolish slavery in her colonies, proves to have been without foundation.

We receive by this arrival late and important news from Utah. The expected battle between Gen. Johnston and Brigham Young and his followers would be considered on the 10th or 11th of March, when Sir Colin Campbell would reach Salt Lake City. Gen. Johnston had published his proclamation, and adopted two addresses—one addressed to the people of Utah, and the other to Congress. President BUCHANAN had also issued a proclamation, declaring a fixed determination to restore the authority of the United States in Utah, and to punish the leaders of the rebellion. The movements of Colonel JOHNSTON'S forces were being made in accordance with these documents, and a force of one thousand men was ordered out for the purpose of assisting Col. Cooke part in the discussion of the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Kelly is not yet completed. Mr. Kelly is a supporter of the Administration, and has been recently elected a member of the Legislature from the Fifth District of Kansas, in place of Mr. Calhoun, who was expelled from the House for forgery. Mr. Kelly is a native of Ireland, and has resided in Kansas but a few months. He is a man of ability, and will be a valuable addition to the Administration party in the House.

Mr. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, has declined the appointment of Minister to Austria, which was tendered him by the President. Mr. Cadwalader is a gentleman of fine abilities, and would have made a most efficient representative of the United States at the Court of Austria. His refusal to accept the appointment is regretted by his friends, and by the Administration.

Mr. Cadwalader's letter declining the appointment is a model of courtesy and dignity. It is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have delayed answering your letter of the 3d inst., in the hope that I might be able to do so in a manner more satisfactory to myself than I can now command. I am compelled, however, to say that I cannot accept the mission to Austria which you have done me the honor to offer me. I am not insensible to the honor conferred upon me by the President, nor to the flattering terms in which you have communicated his wishes; but I am unwilling to leave my family and my business for so long a period as would be required for the performance of the duties of the mission. I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

GEORGE CADWALADER.

Hon. JOHN APPLETON, Washington.

Mr. Cadwalader's refusal is a matter of great regret to his friends, and to the Administration, as he would have been a most efficient representative of the United States at the Court of Austria.

Mr. Cadwalader is a Democrat, and has been a supporter of the Administration.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A FURNISHED OF-
fice to let at reasonable rent, where room-
ers are desired. Address Proprietor, box
No. 1,400 Herald Square P. O.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—
Wanted for all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico, new or second-hand machinery, at once, for cash or exchange for real estate, mortgages, bonds, stocks, notes, &c. No. 31 John-st. Room 5.

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FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS of second-hand steel rails, 56 to 60 lbs. to the yard, in good condition; also, 1 locomotive, 1 boiler, 1 engine, 1 steam pump, 1 steam hoist, 1 steam drill, 1 steam crane, 1 steam derrick, 1 steam shovel, 1 steam pile driver, 1 steam dredge, 1 steam tug, 1 steam launch, 1 steam yacht, 1 steam fire engine, 1 steam road roller, 1 steam boiler, 1 steam

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